FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 13, 1857. [NO. 2080.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

... 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

... for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if ... in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year ... subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Historical Evidences of the Authenticity of the Bible Record.—The Paris correspondent of the ... of Commerce thus alludes to the dis... made by Sir Henry Rawlinson in Assy... in confirmatory of the Bible Record:

"Among the recent public lectures in London, ... is one struck with that of Sir Henry Raw... on late Oriental discoveries in relation to ... Bible. It occupied nearly an hour and a ... Sir Henry expatiated on some of the most ... results of his discoveries in Assyria, ... affording a verification of scripture history; he ... illustrated his topic by numerous drawings and ... models taken from the sculptures now in the ... British Museum. He could induce, by abun... evidence, the authenticity of Holy Writ. ... earliest period to which the inscriptions he ... had referred, was about two thousand years ... before Christ. The whole country of Assyria ... had been explored in the course of his re... searches, and in many instances they confirmed, ... and in many instances they confirmed, ... not to the most details, the pages of scripture, and ... the passages which had hitherto been ob... scure. From instances which he cited from with ... explanation and force, the interpretation or deri... vation of names in particular. The earliest con... nection of the Chaldees and Indians and the Baby... lonians with the ethnology and geography ... of mythology, the historical records, are all ... found in every case, there is an entire ... with the Bible. The lecturer in... ferred from his studies that the Book of Job be... longed to a time about seven hundred years be... fore the inscriptions there is a ... period of a thousand years, without the ... name of Judea, but during that period there ... was no inducement for intercourse between the ... Assyrians and the Jews. The visit of the Queen ... of Sheba to Solomon was verified. So, the wars ... of Sennacherib and Hezekiah. There ... were four distinct captivities of the Jews. Some ... of the captivities referred to the time of Nebuchad... nezzar, others throw light on the existence and ... history of Belshazzar, who was joint King with ... Evil Merodach, and who shut himself up in ... the Temple Mines, and was thus shut himself up in ...

Church Going.—New York city, with a popu... of 620,000, has church room for only ... persons, leaving 422,000 without any ... accommodations, did they wish for them. ... Chicago, with a population of 208,000, has sit... ting room for only 71,000 leaving 137,000 unprovided ... for. Of the principal cities of this ... country, with an aggregate population of 1,048,... 000, church sittings only for 652,436, hav... ing a deficiency of 1,296,138. The city of Lon... don, with a population of 2,088,000, has ... church room for 1,200,000, leaving 1,888,000 ... without an opportunity to join in public ... worship. These statistics are startling truths, ... and, at first sight, seem to be absurd exaggera... tions; but a moment's thought will establish their ... correctness.

Breaking Rare.—We learn from the Louisi... ville Journal that at the close of the session of the ... Senate of that State a motion was made to ... pay Mr. J. A. Warner, Secretary of the Senate, ... extra compensation, when that gentleman ... promptly arose and requested the mover to ... withdraw it, said that he accepted the office with ... full knowledge of the salary, and *wanted no more!*

The "Rare Case."—Gov. King of New ... York has returned to the President of the Hudson ... River Railroad *a free pass* which that gentleman ... had sent to him, with a polite note, saying that his ... official position *would not permit him to use it.*

Good Joke.—A correspondent of the Lam... bertville, N. J.) Beacon says, that a short time ... since while staying at the borough of E——, he ... heard the following, which he thinks too good ... to keep:

"A number of politicians, all of whom were ... holding offices under the Government, were seated ... on a store porch, talking, when an old toper, ... named D——, a person who is very ... much esteemed," but exactly opposite ... in habits, said, that if the company had no ... objection, he would tell them a story. They told ... him to 'fire away," whereupon he spoke as ... follows:

"There was a king—don't recollect his name—who had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always ... relied upon. Now, it so happened that, one day, ... the king took it into his head to go hunting, and, ... after mounting his nobles, and making all the ... necessary preparations, he summoned the philoso... pher and asked him if it would rain. The ... philosopher told him it would not, and he and his ... party started. While journeying along, they ... met a countryman mounted upon a jackass; he ... was on his return, 'for,' said he, 'it certainly ... will rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon ... each other. Before they had gone many ... miles, however, they had reason to regret not ... taking the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower ... came on and they were drenched to the skin. When ... they returned to the palace, the king reprimanded the philosopher severely for telling him ... that it would not rain when it was not. 'I met a ... man,' said he, 'and he knows a great deal ... more than you, for he told me it would rain, ... because his jackass told me it would not. The king ... ordered his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance. ... 'How did you know,' said the king; 'how you knew it would ... rain, when I did not know,' said the rustic, my jack... ass told me.' 'And how, pray, did he tell ... you?' inquired the king, in great astonishment. 'By ... his ears, your Majesty.' The king ... dismissed the countryman with a present, and, procuring ... a jackass for him, he placed him (the jackass) ... in the place of the philosopher had filled. And ... it is said Jake, looking very wise, "there is ... a thing made a great mistake."

... inspired his auditors.

"I've seen since that time," said Jake, with ... a knowing wink, *every jackass wants an office!*"

... for the office of constable in Rich... ... voters how he went to war in 1812 ... for his country's liberties; and after ... a competitor got up and made the ... ment speech: "Fellow citizens! I ... the war of 1812, but my father *war.*"

N. C. Presbyterian Paper.—We have received, says the Charlotte Democrat, a Circular addressed "to the Ministers, Ruling Elders, Members and friends of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina," concerning the publication of a Church paper in this State. The circular is signed by S. Colton, H. McAlister, F. K. Nash, N. McKay, W. W. Pharr, H. B. Cunningham, E. W. Caruthers, W. N. Mebane, C. K. Caldwell, J. M. Sherwood, C. H. Wiley, Geo. McNeill, Sen., E. Nye Hutchinson. After showing the necessity and practicability of a Church organ for the Presbyterian denomination in North Carolina the circular says:

"We propose therefore to raise the sum of $5,000 as a permanent capital, to put it on a sure basis and give it a fair and manly start. To secure this amount, the stock may be divided into 50 shares of $100 each, and we appeal to the Church in North Carolina, with the confident hope that the men can be found who will say, "Let the work go forward."

Already 35 shares have been taken, with little or no effort. Should more than 50 shares be taken, we may either increase the amount of the capital, of by making the shares smaller, say $50 each, increase the number of proprietors. If the paper is conducted on the cash plan, it will be unnecessary to call in more than a very small portion of the capital.

As soon as 50 subscribers are obtained, it is proposed that they meet at some central point, in person or by proxy, to select a location, title, Editor or Editors, and make all other necessary arrangements for the publication of the paper.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the stock or to make suggestions touching the interests of the paper, are requested to address Rev. W. W. Pharr, Oak Lawn, P. O.; Rev. W. N. Mebane, Madison, or Rev. George McNeill, Fayetteville."

The Comet.—The alleged prediction of some German astronomer, that the Earth will be destroyed by a Comet on the 13th of June next, has caused great excitement in Europe. The most distinguished astronomers have published dissertations to prove the absurdity of the German's fears, and their opinions accord with those of Professor Pierce, of Cambridge. Professor Margrini of Milan, and Professor Babinet of Paris, assert that even were a comet to come into collision with the earth, the shock would not be felt, from the fact that the matter of comets is so light that it could offer no resistance. It is so thin that stars of inferior magnitude are easily seen through it. Babinet says:

"A star of the eleventh magnitude was seen, without any sensible loss of light, through a comet of 500,000 kilometres in breadth. Like observations have been made by Herschel, Bessel, Struve, &c. According to photomery, therefore, the comet was at least sixty times less brilliant than the star. To render invisible a star of the 5th magnitude, which is 250 times brighter than a star of the eleventh magnitude, it would be necessary to render the comet 900,000 times brighter; and as the atmosphere, illuminated by the full moon, extinguishes by its brightness stars of the fifth and inferior magnitude, the necessary conclusion is, that the comet illuminated in the heavens by the sun, is nevertheless 900,000 times less brilliant than our atmosphere illuminated by the moon. But the light of the moon in its full is 800,000 times less brilliant than the full light of the sun; therefore if the air, as well as the comet, be illuminated by the sun, it will be seven hundred and twenty billions of times brighter than the comet."

Mr. Faye, after whom one of the four periodical comets is named, says that comets are not even gases, and that the merest cobweb would offer more resistance to a cannon ball than a comet to the earth; the weight of the latter being estimated at six thousand milliards of milliards of tons, while that of the former, according to Sir John Herschel, does not exceed a few ounces. The probability of our coming in collision, even with this "visible nothing," is calculated by Olber to be in the ratio of 1 to 281,000,000; so that even were the comet's "ten billion leagues of tail," less harmless than they are described, the chances are largely against the fulfilment of the mythical German's prediction. Professor Babinet concludes his argument by saying that "those who are killed by comets, die of terror, stupidity and ignorance." We are strongly of his opinion.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Fine Cotton.—The editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have been shown a sample of sea Island cotton, taken from a bale sold in Charleston South Carolina, at $1 35 per pound, probably the highest price paid in twenty years. The factors who sold this bale are confident that it is the finest bale of cotton that has ever crossed the Atlantic. The planter (of Edisto, South Carolina,) took the medal in the London Exhibition of 1851, and the prize bale, though it spun yarn up to No. 900, is believed to be inferior to this. This bale was picked out by the lady of the planter with her own hands, and it is a marvel the perfection to which she has brought the staple. It is to go to Havre.

The Wheat Crop.—The Elizabeth City Pioneer says, we are glad to see the wheat in this and the adjacent counties looking well. The intense cold seems to have injured only that upon the light lands—not seriously however.

A Noble Deed.—Yesterday afternoon, as the train on the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad was starting and had got under considerable headway, a child was discovered on the track only a short distance ahead of the locomotive. The engineer immediately gave the signal and reversed his engine. The fireman, Mr. Charles Miller, seeing that the train could not be stopped in time, sprang through the lookout or window of the engine, ran along until he came to the forward end, jumped off and snatched the child from the track, just in time to save it from being crushed, as the locomotive was within five feet of him when he saved the child.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

Death seems to attach itself in some form—near or remote—to the White House. Gen Jackson entered it a new widower. Harrison and Taylor themselves died. Tyler was a recent widower. Polk left the house to die. Fillmore, to bury his wife and daughter. Pierce had his only son torn from him. And now Buchanan mourns a beloved nephew. So closely does affliction cleave to greatness—so broadly does it throw its shadow over high position.

The man whose feelings were "worked up," has ordered a fresh supply.

The man who burst into tears has been put together again.

The speaker who "took the floor" has been arrested for stealing lumber.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1857.

THE POLICY OF ROTATION.—We copy below, from "The South," a new democratic paper in Richmond, Va., (edited by Roger A. Pryor, lately of the Richmond Enquirer,) a remarkable article on this subject, which is every way worthy of attention.

It is a strong and unanswerable argument against "rotating" one man out of office for the purpose of rotating another *of the same party* in. The writer might have gone further and applied his argument to the whole policy of party proscription. In truth, every evil that he cites as certain to follow from the adoption of that policy in cases of the kind mentioned, has already visited the country from the adoption of the proscriptive policy against office holders of opposite politics. The swarms of office seekers who infest the ante-chamber of the President, and every nook and corner where there is a smell of spoils, are begotten by this principle of proscription. The corruption, and rascality, and roguery, which have become so common among office holders, even in high places, are nurtured by the same principle. Society at the North, where it has prevailed for years, is already contaminated and corrupted; and society at the South will be in no better condition when offices become sufficiently numerous at the South, and proscription becomes popular and common there.

We deny, utterly, that "it is proper," as "the South" says, that when an administration is replaced by another of opposite politics, the officers should be changed—competent and experienced men turned out, and inexperienced men put in. The public service, (to say nothing of the cruelty to the individual ejected,) almost invariably suffers by such a process. But the public morals suffer still more. And it is far better that the government be served by opposition Marshals, and Collectors, and Postmasters, than that the land should be overrun with office hunters, and that mere brawling partizans, wanting in every thing but efficiency as party leaders, should be elevated to posts of dignity and trust, "with the single aim (as "the South" says,) of accumulating a competency [by the pickings and stealings] before the inexorable wheel plunges them to the bottom of the abyss." No such propriety was recognized in the earlier and better days of the Republic. Administrations changed, and views of policy with them, but the idea that a man's ability to perform the duties of a Marshal, a District Attorney, a Collector or a Clerk, depended upon his views of federal policy, never occurred to the patriots who controlled it.

But perhaps the most remarkable fact stated in the article which we copy, is this: that "although in the North he [Mr. Buchanan] distributes the patronage on the spoils principle, yet everybody knows that *the instincts of his nature and the convictions of his judgment are overcome by the irresistible presence of a corrupt public opinion.*" What a confession! How contemptible must such a President seem in the eyes of his own friends even! The instincts of his nature and the convictions of his judgment yield to a *corrupt* public opinion, to "certain convictions of policy in the distribution of patronage in the non-slaveholding States"—which convictions do *not* apply to the Southern States! In other words, Mr. Buchanan can afford to be honest and faithful to his instincts and the convictions of his judgment at the South,—for it is popular to be so,—but not at the North—for there it is popular to be dishonest and unfaithful to those instincts and that judgment! That this is "poisoning political integrity at the fountain of political opinion and power," is admitted by "the South" itself; for it says that "public sentiment at the North is debauched [by it] beyond the chance of any restoration of healthy tone."

From the "South."

THE POLICY OF "ROTATION."

The retention of Col. Bigger as Postmaster in this city, of Mr. Colcock as Collector at Charleston, and some other instances of re-appointment in the South, warrant the hope, if not the absolute conclusion, that the President does not mean to apply the villainous policy of "rotation in office" to this section of the Confederacy. These gratifying assurances reinforce the inference which the public deduce from Mr. Buchanan's character and antecedents; for, although in the North he distributes the patronage on the spoils principle, yet everybody knows that the instincts of his nature and the convictions of his judgment, are overcome by the irresistible pressure of a corrupt public opinion.

This policy of "rotation in office," as applied to individuals in the same party, is abhorrent to every generous sentiment and repugnant to every sense of justice. It is proper enough, when one Administration is replaced by another of a different party and principles, that the President should entrust the government to men who possess his confidence and concur in his views of public policy. Even in this case, there is danger lest the principle be pushed to a vicious extreme. But when there is no such succession of opposite parties in the control of the government—when the popular voice has authorized no radical change in the policy of Administration, and the retiring President is succeeded by a person of his own way of thinking, in public affairs, it is idle to attempt to justify "rotation in office" on any other principle except on the atrocious maxim that to the victors belong the spoils.

No doubt one may find individuals who contend that this sentiment is consistent with good morals and sound policy, as there are individuals with whom principle and country are nothing in comparison with the delights of a comfortable office. But the bulk of the people are honest, and independent of Governors or President, and, in their incorrupt judgment, there is not a more vicious principle than is involved in the monstrous assertion that the trusts of government and the responsibilities of power are to become the spoil of fortunate and ravenous adventurers.

Suppose this policy of "rotation in office" to prevail to the extent against which we protest; and when once adopted, we cannot assign a limit to its operation. In the first place, all distinction of principle will be ignored and forgotten; the contests for power will have no reference to the public good, but will be reduced to a personal scramble for office and money, and the government will be administered by those in possession, with the single aim of accumulating a competency, before the inexorable wheel plunges them to the bottom of the abyss.

Thus corruption will eat into the vitals of our system; but, the disease will not be confined to the class of politicians. It will spread with the virulence of contagion, until the whole nation becomes as "a spotted leper." First, political integrity will be poisoned at the fountain of political opinion and power; and then the private virtues of the country will sicken, droop and disappear under the blight of an all-pervading plague. If any one is so wanting in sagacity that he cannot foresee the ruin that will then come upon the country, let him consult the instructive page of Roman history. He will there read the story of corrupt ambition and of insatiable rapacity, followed out in progressive development through the decay of all the public virtues and the disappearance of personal truth and honor, to the loss of the liberties of the republic, and the final catastrophe of chaos and night. Neither in the annals of Tacitus, nor in the indignant invective of Juvenal, is there any picture of moral depravity and national decline, comparable with that which we are to realize in our own experience, when once principle is abjured and parties contend only for the prize of place and patronage. The passion for office will penetrate to the lowest and remotest class of society; the public treasury will become the prey of the audacious adventurer, who will rally a party by the promise of the spoils; the nation will be divided into the personal retainers of ambitious individuals, and ultimately some successful aspirant will fasten the yoke upon the neck of a servile and degraded populace.

The integrity of the people is the foundation of a republic. When that falls, the edifice must topple to the ground. But the mass of the people will be contaminated and corrupted by a vicious public sentiment; and so ultimate ruin will overtake the commonwealth, even though the rapacious and profligate politicians do not themselves deliver it to destruction. There is no recuperative energy but in the homely household virtues. After they are consumed by the fever of avarice and ambition, there is no supply of pure blood and fresh life.

The evils of this policy of "rotation in office," present themselves in a special aspect to the champion of State-rights. The moment Federal money and Federal office come to be the exclusive objects of political ambition, the poorer pay and cheaper honors of the State governments will be rejected with disdain. The richer prize in Washington will attract the smell of the vulture from the remotest and obscurest province. The strong stimulus will determine all the energies of the system to the head, and paralysis will seize upon the members. Do we not see this effect already? Is not public plunder the cohesive power of the Confederacy? Does not the strongest element of centralization consist in the attractive power of the spoils? Are not the States deserted of their talent, in consequence of the more splendid emoluments of the Federal service? Proclaim in the policy of *rotation* that these emoluments are the prize of unscrupulous intrigue and adventure, and you precipitate the nation into the struggle for Federal office, and leave the State bereft of all consideration and power.

There is yet another light in which the principle of rotation may be viewed by the partizan. It is obvious that the discipline of no party can survive the shock of this suicidal policy. Antagonism to an adversary imparts compactness and strength to a political organization. If, at the time this external pressure is removed and a tendency to dissolution is begotten, the members are stimulated to a fratricidal strife, by a desire to grasp another's possession and a passion to avenge a loss that looks very like a robbery—if they are thus involved in an internecine struggle, the party will perish speedily and miserably, and, while it lives, will wear the hideous aspect of the portress of Hell, with a womb torn by the cries and curses of its own canine brood.

Does anybody say these are fanciful speculations? Turn to Washington, and contemplate the scenes that are enacting there at the moment.

It is impossible that a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's experience and dignity of character, could apply the policy of "rotation of office" to his own supporters and the adherents of the party which placed him in power except under pressure of an extraordinary emergency. Surely it cannot be in accordance with his ideas of justice and expediency to eject faithful and meritorious functionaries from office, when they are of his own party and support his Administration, with the single and exclusive object of creating vacancies for the reward of his personal retainers. It is not consistent with his fidelity to the party and his conception of its mission, to compel it, like Saturn, to devour its own offspring.

But, Mr. Buchanan is an amiable gentleman and a person peculiarly sensible to the obligations of friendship. This praiseworthy feeling, cooperating with certain convictions of policy in the distribution of patronage in the non-slaveholding States, has persuaded him to yield to the clamor of ravenous politicians in that section. He decided to apply the principle of rotation in the North, and what do we behold? Public sentiment in that quarter is debauched beyond the chance of any restoration of healthy tone. The party is disorganized; the factions of the Shells are fighting fiercer than ever, and they have transferred the theatre of their struggle to the ante-chamber of the President. Their importunity harasses him by day, and denies him the needed hours of repose. Already he begins to sicken with vexation and embarrassment, and people are apprehensive of the result. And, what is of equal importance to the public interest, he is not allowed opportunity to discharge the legitimate duties of his position. The treaty with England, the condition of Mexico, the troubles in Kansas, and other urgent matters of public concern, demand the utmost care of the Cabinet; but all their energies are absorbed in superintending the operation of the political guillotine, and they are constrained to neglect the interests of the country until the wheel completes its sanguinary *rotation.* Shameful policy! which reduces the President of the United States to be ignoble service of a *Coup Tete.* May the execrations of an indignant people encourage the Administration to repudiate and condemn it!

EXPLOSION AT THE EGYPT MINE.—We regret to learn that another fire-damp explosion occurred in the Egypt shaft on Monday last, by which Mr. Dunn and three others lost their lives. We have no further particulars except that the concussion so damaged the machinery as to prevent any one getting down to recover the bodies.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—The Charlotte Democrat learns that the Democracy of Mr. Reade's District will have a candidate, and that Robert E. Rives, Esq., of Chatham will be the man.

The Asheville News says that at the "earnest solicitation"! of many citizens of the Mountain District, Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has "consented"!! to become a candidate again.

THE UNIVERSITY.—It is Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, (and not A. W. Miller, as the Wilmington Journal has it,) who is to deliver the Annual Address before the two Societies at the Commencement in June next.

The Register learns that the Hon. Warren Winslow has been chosen to deliver the address before the Alumni. The public therefore are warranted in expecting intellectual treats of no common order.

The Wilmington Herald is inclined to think that the election of Mr. McFarlane to the Presidency of the N. E. road "would seem to settle the prospect of a connection with the Coal Fields of this State, in favor of Cheraw against Fayetteville." [Don't be too sure of that, neighbor.]

Fayetteville Observer.

So far as we are concerned we would prefer the Fayetteville connection to the other, although we are opposed to both.—*Wil. Herald.*

Is that neighborly, friend Hersey? Why should not *we* have rail road connection with Charleston, as well as *you?* And as you are bent upon building another rail road which will inevitably be tapped from Charleston, why may not we invite Charleston to come here direct? Fayetteville was not opposed to your Manchester road, but helped it along in the Legislature. See if you cannot summon a little of the same sort of disinterestedness, and cease to be "opposed" to any road that we may endeavor to get.

"Some Period."—The Fayetteville Observer says: "We look upon a rail road to Beaufort as a fixed fact at some period after the completion of the Coal Fields road." "Some period" far away in the future there may be when such a thing may exist as the road referred to, but it is hardly probable that any person now living will see it, unless a great change comes over the present spirit of legislation in North Carolina.

Clinton Independent.

We are inclined to think that the completion of our road to the coal fields will ensure the construction of a road to Beaufort, at an early day, with or without State aid. But we should be quite as well pleased as our neighbor of the Independent to see a change in our legislative system. Perhaps a step that way may be effected by the Independent itself. A member from Sampson, it is said, solicited aid last winter for some favorite scheme of his own from a Cumberland member, who in turn asked his favorable consideration of our own rail road bill. I promised my constituents to vote for no road that did not run through Clinton, was the reply.

THE DEPOSITE BILL.—The Wilmington Journal, for the sake of consistency, &c., distinctly disavows and disapproves of the votes of the Democratic Congressmen from this State in favor of the deposite bill of the late Congress. The Journal intimates to the Democratic press of the State the propriety of following its example, lest their silence be misconstrued and the party committed to a measure which, according to its past policy, it should disapprove.

As we have heretofore remarked, the opposition of the Democratic press to this measure is of no sort of consequence so long as the party sends, with the approval and by the management of the press, representatives who will vote for it. The money is what the old States want, and what they ought of right to have, and so they get it, it matters very little whether by Whig, American, or Democratic votes.

WELL DONE, MR. COBB!—Secretary Cobb writes to a high official in the Treasury Department that the first duty of an officer is to the government and the people, not to his party. With such views of duty he declines to sanction the absence of the officer in question from his post, for the purpose of an active engagement in the approaching election in his State. "No one," says Mr. Cobb, "regards with more interest than I do, the success of the national Democratic party at this important period in our history. But that success must not be purchased at the expense of the public interest, which might be the case if those holding high and important offices should absent themselves from their posts to conduct the canvass."

COTTON.—The accounts of heavy frosts at the South affected the New York cotton market on Saturday last. Middling uplands rose from 14 to 14¼.

NEW YORK CITY.—The assessed value of real estate in New York, last year, was $340,972,098; personal estate, $170,774,393. Amount raised by tax, for city purposes, $7,075,425 72. The population was 629,810, of which 232,678 were aliens, and 10,807 colored persons not taxed. Native voters 46,113; naturalized voters 42,704.

We complain a great deal of taxes in this State; but with a population 50 per cent. larger, and real and personal estate nearly as great, the State of North Carolina pays about $1 of tax for every $20 paid by the city of New York, for its own purposes and exclusive of very heavy State taxes.

DIFFERING VIEWS.—In the Charleston Courier we find a letter from Henry D. Cruger, Esq now of New York, to Mr. Yeadon of the Courier, from which we make the following extract. Whilst Mr. C. was a quarter of a century in advance of his age, the man who swore he wouldn't travel on any road where he couldn't crack his own whip, was slightly behind the time. We should like to know whether he lived to ride the iron horse?

"I rejoice to perceive, from the papers you sent me, that the Charleston and Memphis Rail Road was to be completed by to-day.

It is more than a quarter of a century since I went, as a delegate, from Charleston, in company with Horatio Allen, Esq., on the part of the R. R. Road, to attend a Convention, proposed to be held in Tennessee, to promote connexion between the seaboard and the interior.

We reported that the best policy was to tap the Mississippi as low down as possible, and that Memphis should be the point arrived at. Had this plan been followed, instead of the unfortunate diversion to Cincinnati, Georgia would not since have taken the wind out of your sails.

On that occasion, while travelling through the Valley of the Shenandoah, I met with a curious illustration of the steady feeling of personal independence on the part of a Virginia planter. After listening sedately to all my arguments in favor of Rail Roads, he quietly said, "he be —— if *he* would travel on any road, where he could'nt crack his own whip." From Harper's Ferry to Abingdon, and thence to the Tennessee line, is the Rail Road finished yet?

On a subsequent visit to Europe, I explored the South West coast of Ireland, to find the nearest port to our country, and nestled in the Island of Valencia, recently chosen for the European terminus of the sub-oceanic telegraph. While abroad, and after returning home, I published several articles, in favor of a communication, by steam, from Charleston to Valencia, in continuation of the route from Memphis.

This was long before steam boats were paddling and screwing across the Atlantic, or indeed, the thing was believed to be practicable. While rejoicing at the completion of the first part of this route, it is not inopportune to enquire, when the Charleston and Valencia line of mail boats will be running?

It ought to be established as soon as possible, preparatory to the Pacific Rail Road, the best route for which most certainly is from San Francisco to Charleston. More than one-fifth of the distance, that to Memphis, is now completed, and Texas and California are busy at the rest."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are under obligations to the Hon. Warren Winslow for the 1st volume of a "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations." It is a valuable work, creditable to the government as well for the great mass of commercial information contained in its 827 large quarto pages, as for the handsome manner in which it is printed. Monsieur Vattemare could not write such a letter about this volume as the one we had the honor to publish some years ago about the *getting up* of the volume of laws of the North Carolina Legislature.

STRONG-HANDED WOMEN.—We see by the papers that eleven *ladies* have just been tried at Bellville, Ohio, for breaking into a liquor dealer's shop and emptying his liquors into the street. They were acquitted, (though there was no doubt about the fact.) And six *young ladies* of Alleghany township, Penn., have secreted themselves to avoid arrest for riding a schoolmaster on a rail. Nice wives these ladies will make! Each one of them ought to be spliced to a drunkard or a rowdy. Wouldn't they make their husbands walk straight?

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK April 7.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, arrived here this forenoon.

The English papers are almost entirely filled with electioneering matters. Parliament will probably be dissolved on Monday next.

The third meeting of the Neufchatel conference will be held immediately, favorable instructions having been received from Prussia.

Austria, it is reported, is on the point of concluding off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and that the Sardinian Chambers have voted a large sum for fortifications.

The Mexican Envoy had arrived at Madrid.

The treaty abolishing the Danish Sound dues was signed on the 14th. The Asia brings the text of the treaty.

The British are having a difficulty with Japan. Two ships of war have occupied the port of Nagasaki.

China.—Private letters received in Paris state that the baker and three accomplices had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British charge at Hong-Kong, and shot. It is said that a great portion of Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England for the sending of a French army of 20,000 men to China.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

It was announced in Parliament this morning that it is the Queen's intention to immediately dissolve Parliament, in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of the people in the present state of public affairs.

The Markets.—Cotton closed quiet, but steady and generally unchanged. Sales of the week, 44,000 bales, including 6,000 taken by speculators, and 4,500 by exporters. Orleans fair, 8¼; do. middling, 7 13-16¢; Uplands fair, 7¼; Uplands middling, 7 9-16d. Stock on hand, 390,000 bales, of which 275,000 was American.

Breadstuffs were dull, and all qualities were considerably lower.

Rosin was firm at 5s a 5s 3d. Spirits Turpentine was dull at 41 cents. Rice was firm and generally unchanged.

The weather has been very favorable for the crops.

He that marries for beauty alone is like buyers of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fireside blaze.

DIED,

On the 7th inst., at the residence of his Father, on Haymount, WILLIE BELL, son of Margaret and Avon E. Hall, aged 8 years 10 months and 8 days.

ENGLISH IDEAS OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.

From the London Times of the 17th ultimo.

The first sight of an American railway map, to use a vulgarism, "quite takes one aback." An impression is produced rather akin to what we receive when a friend whom we have not cast our eyes on for fifteen or twenty years comes across us and reminds us forcibly of the fact "how old we are getting." Here is a part of the world which we have scarcely left off picturing to ourselves as aboriginal and fresh from the great act of Creation completely intersected by railways. Omitting all the intermediate stages between Chaos and Bradshaw, it has taken a violent leap into time, and from the very first seized hold of the latest results of civilization. A network of 26,000 miles of railway now covers the United States. This has been accomplished principally by Irish labor, and it is unnecessary to say that the cost of construction has been very small compared with that in this country. The single article of the difference in the value of land would of course make an enormous difference. The cost of construction per mile on the New York and Massachusetts railways has been £10,000 to £12,000, as compared with £35,000 on British railways. We quote the very interesting Report on the Railways of the United States by Capt. Douglas Galton.

The cheapness of land has been one great cause, as we have just said, of this sudden and wonderful creation, more particularly as grants of land are often made, especially in the Western States. Let us take the Illinois Central railway as an example of this method of railway making. Congress granted to the State of Illinois 2,525,000 acres. The vacant lands in alternate sections, within six miles of the road, were conveyed by direct terms in the grant, and, in lieu of such portions as had been previously sold, selections were authorized to be made between six and fifteen miles on each side of the road. The company raised $20,000,000 by mortgage upon the security of this land, reserving, however, 250,000 acres towards the annual payment of the interest. At the same time they call in twenty-five per cent. of a capital stock of $17,000,000. This pays for the Illinois Central railway, which is therefore, in fact, given to the company, with the exception of the quarter which they take from their own stock. The State only charges seven per cent. on the profits of the railway as a compensation for its gift of land; and thus a railway of 750 miles, forming the backbone of Illinois, and connecting Cairo with Dubuque, is built at a cost to the company of $4,500,000.

But the most remarkable feature which this report brings out is the energy and impetus with which the Americans have rushed *in medias res* at once in the construction of their railways. This explains the rapidity and the small cost of this vast work more than the cheapness of land or the grants of land. There are some persons who cannot begin to work till they have a perfect tool. They are fidgety and uncomfortable without it; they wait and wait, and they delay operations indefinitely till their tool is nicely ground, polished, and shaped, and a convenient handle put to it. There are others who won't wait, but take the first tool they can get and work with it. A bad tool is worse than a good one, but in the mean time they are doing so much work while the others are doing nothing, but only waiting. It depends, of course on what the department of work is which of these two methods is the best.

An epic poem requires the very best tools and waiting; a speech at the hustings or in Parliament must be made with whatever tool comes to hand—i. e., with the best kind of expression we can summon at the moment. Some persons, however, cannot bring themselves to speak till they have hit on the very best words. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was so fastidious in his choice of words that he used to keep his audience painfully waiting till he had tried one word after another to see how it would fit, and, as this process took place once or twice in every sentence, the constant search for perfection was hardly repaid by the tardy discovery. In matters of "time and tide," and over which that great power to which one of the seven wise men consecrated the result of a life's wisdom, "Opportunity," presides, it seldom answers to wait very long for your machinery. In war, for instance, you cannot.

The object for which railways are wanted in America is in one very important respect different from that in this country; they are wanted not simply as railways, but as roads; not only to quicken communication between different towns, but to open a way into the heart of large spaces of territory, and to carry off their produce. The railway is the carrier there. Railroads, as Capt. Galton informs us, are cheaper than roads; there would not be funds forthcoming for making even tolerable roads over the vast prairies of the West; but the railway comes *before* the road in this extraordinary world of inversions; it is the aboriginal road of the West, performing the very first function which a new country wants—that of opening it to human labor, and affording a channel by which the results of that labor can make their way to a purchaser.

"When first opened, three years ago, (says Capt. Galton of the Illinois Central railway,) the station-houses were almost the only habitations on the line; now there is a large village at each station, surrounded by vast tracts of cultivated ground. When I passed along the line last autumn sacks of corn covered every available spot round the stations, and the means of the company were scarcely adequate to removing them." With boundless tracts of land, then, lying idle and waiting to be used—land which will give an enormous return to cultivation—it is obviously not the interest of the American to delay his railway till he can make one with the best curves and the most even rails. He cannot afford to wait for a *chef-d'œuvre* of engineering; no, every minute is lost that this land lies idle, and therefore he just lays down a railway good enough to take him into the heart of this profitable region, and set him down there with plough and spade, and a channel of conveyance for the produce of his farm. He bends the railway to his temporary object, and makes it serve the purpose he wants at the time he wants—*i. e., now.* He dashes at his end, and does not mind sharp curves and inclined planes. This is making the most of the instrument in his own case, and wielding it most victoriously and effectively.

The Baltimore and Ohio railway, as first made, avoiding an expensive tunnel by "a series of zigzags, ascending over a hill by a gradient of one in eighteen at its steepest part, each zigzag terminating in a short level space, so that the train could run up one zigzag on to this level space, and then backed up to the next zigzag, and so on." This eccentric expedient was superseded by a tunnel afterwards; but the American would not wait for perfection before he had his railway in the first instance. We wish our Indian authorities would take a hint from American expedition. They go on waiting for perfect engineering, and doing nothing till they can do every thing as it is done in this country. The Americans would have covered India with railways before now. The mode of raising funds for the construction of railways by means of grants of land is, perhaps, a useful hint to our Australian authorities.

It would, however, be doing injustice to the American railways to omit the great conveniences and good accommodation which they afford, notwithstanding the haste of their construction. Indeed, it is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the system how it combines roughness and expedition in the construction of the railway with convenience and refinement in the railway furniture and carriages, even greater in many respects than those we have in this country. The average American is perhaps more particular about indoor comfort even than the average Englishman: he carpets his churches, and complains of our cold rooms.

The railways humor these tastes, and the carpets, the cushions, the chairs with backs, that can be put either way, the room for moving about, the lights, and the warm-air pipes, put all except our first-class carriages to shame. The ingenious contrivance on the New York and Erie railway of a funnel which conveys air down into a chamber, where it is purified by spray forced up from jets below, and thence makes its way through the car, is a specimen of American railway indulgence to summer travellers. The slanting window and the screens of tarred canvass for throwing off the dust show the same consideration, while the use of a bell instead of a whistle on leaving stations proves a regard for the human ear at which we have not arrived in this country.

Laying the Submarine Telegraph.—The United States steam-frigate Niagara, except in some unimportant particulars, is now completed, and as she lies at her dock at the Brooklyn navy yard her vast proportions and symmetry of build present a spectacle well worth a visit to see. She will depart to-morrow (7th) on a trial trip at sea, to be absent about a week. Shortly after her return she will proceed to London to take on board one-half (1,250 miles in length) of the ocean telegraph cable. The cable weighs about a ton per mile. The other half is at Liverpool, whence an English steamship will convey it, in conjunction with the Niagara, to a given position in the Atlantic ocean midway between Newfoundland and Ireland, where, after uniting the two cables, the steamers will part company, the Niagara sailing westward and the English vessel eastward. Owing to the great weight of the cable, and the care necessary to prevent any mishap in paying it out, neither vessel will be able to proceed faster than three or four knots an hour; but, if no accidents occur, the great work of laying an ocean telegraph, which some years since was looked upon as visionary and impracticable, will be accomplished in about fifteen days. The steamer Mississippi, which is now approaching completion, will follow after the Niagara, and act as an auxiliary in laying the cable. In order to allow for the weight of the cable and an extra supply of fuel, it is reported that the Niagara will carry out only four of her twelve enormous swivel guns.

N. Y. Courier.

A Desperate Villain.—The Texas State Gazette has an account of the capture at Waco, in that State, of "Bill Johnson," a notorious desperado. He had fled from San Antonio, charged with a crime, and his hiding place was discovered. The Gazette says:

The Sheriff soon received from San Antonio a capias for Johnson's arrest. It was found that he had taken up his quarters for resistance at Blankenship's storehouse, and was armed with six double barrelled shot guns, doubtless provided for him by accomplices. Echels, the deputy Sheriff, broke down the door at the entrance, and the party summoned as the Sheriff's posse attempted to enter two abreast. Johnson was seen standing like a furious lion, in the back part of the store room, and shot into the "pile," aiming a centre shot; but it was a little to the right, and the arms of all those on the right side were shot, and their coats and clothing literally torn to pieces. Tobe Carmack received three buck shot in the arm, young Thomasson seven, and Eichleberger one.

The reports of the guns soon brought to the spot a large number of citizens, who knowing that Johnson had secretly several aiders and abettors, came well armed with shot guns, rifles and pistols. Johnson remained in the house, first firing out of the front and afterwards changing his position to the back door, and for some time keeping up a fire upon the citizens. Finally he made a desperate effort at retreat, and running out of the back door with a shot gun and side arms, he attempted to gain the river.

On his retreat, he turned upon his pursuers, and taking aim at Mr. Buchanan, wounded him in the right thigh, hip, and near the knee. He was at last brought to the ground by the shots of the party in pursuit. He was found to be shot through the centre of his breast with a rifle bullet. He had also received a buck shot in his mouth which lodged in his neck. It was thought that he would die in a few minutes, and he was left there reluctantly by the citizens, who were so exasperated at him, that under other circumstances he must have been thrown into the Brazos river.

His friends came to his relief, and carried him to Blankenship & Baker's grocery. The Sheriff learning this fact, and ascertaining that his wounds were not mortal, again took charge of him, and he was carried to the Drury Hotel under guard. These events transpired on the 7th instant. On the same night he feigned so well that death's hand was upon him, that some of the guard left to warm themselves by the fire. He soon rose, seized a gun, and fired at Mr. Griffin, but missed him. The latter returned the fire, breaking his jaw bone. It was thought at last accounts that he would soon die of his wounds. The wounded citizens, we learn, are doing well.

It is said that this desperado had already killed seven men before the present awful tragedy, and that one of the number was his own father.

American Tea a Failure.—A correspondent, writing from Greenville, South Carolina, says: "I am within a few miles of the place where the experiment was made of rasing tea. It has proved a failure. The plant will grow well enough, but wages are too high in this country. We cannot afford to pick, to roll up and dry any sort of leaves here for half a dollar per pound. In China, where a man is hired for one dollar a month and boards himself, it may be done."

Destruction of Liquors.—A quantity of liquor seized in Fall River some two or three years ago under the liquor law, was, on the 3d instant, brought in front of the City Hall by order of the Mayor, the barrels tapped, the "vile stuff" permitted to channel its way along the gutter at the side of the street. The parties claiming the liquor prosecuted the officers who made the seizure, and recovered about $5,000, including costs,—the liquor law having been declared unconstitutional, —which was paid by the town of Fall River, and subsequently the city was indemnified by act of the Legislature of June last, and ordering the destruction of the liquor.

New Bedford Mercury.

A Horse with a Cork Leg.—The Adelaide (Australia) Register has the following: "We have recently seen Mr. Collins's mare Jewess. It will be remembered that she broke her near fore leg on the race course in April last while running for the town plate. Amputation was performed by Mr. Grabb, under whose care she has completely recovered. Her condition is excellent, and the cork foot seems to answer the purpose admirably."

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Interesting from China.—Seventy Thousand Chinamen Killed.—Renewed Attempt at Poisoning.—We have been favored with the following letter, dated

MACAO, Jan. 29, 1857.

All foreign business is not only suspended, but entirely at an end, at Hong Kong and at Canton. Since my last letter, the greater part of the Western suburbs of the latter city, in which were situated nearly all the warehouses, shops, &c., concerned in foreign trade, have been consumed. Of the total destruction of the foreign factories, you will have heard by my last letter. The Chinese compute their losses in houses, go-downs, shops, &c., at over 4,000 buildings—up to the present time; and in merchandise, and the value of the above property, they state their losses at $10,00,000—which is probably not far from the truth. We cannot of course know very accurately the damages sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment began, 28th October last; but as the latter has been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to suppose that the Chinese do not over-estimate the loss in life, when they state it at 70,000—of all ages and sexes. Everything favors this calculation, as it is well known that the streets are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means or the power to move, within the reach of comparatively few; while the custom of closing the gates of every street, during a period of public danger, creates immense loss of life—by any sudden movement of the populace. To say nothing of all the other distresses which have been riveted upon them and which are inseparable from such a condition of things, the total destruction of the trade of the place, &c., are very oppressive in their effects. Still, up to the present moment, the Chinese do not make the *slightest concession.* The Vice Roy, Yeh, in all his official documents, is as firm at this moment as he was when the "Arrow" lorcha was seized by his officers on the 8th of October last. The people, too, are even more bitter and exasperated against the English, and perhaps all foreigners—and notwithstanding their distresses and their sufferings, their opposition to everything which bears the appearance of reconciliation or terms of any kind, is greater than ever.

At Hong Kong, a most comprehensive scheme to poison the foreign community was planned by a China baker named Esing, who mixed a large quantity of arsenic in the bread baked for the consumption of the 15th inst. Upwards of 400 persons were poisoned; many had most narrow escapes from death. The sufferings of all were dreadful,—but providentially, it is not ascertained that a single person died. The quantity of arsenic was *too large*, so that immediately after eating the bread, sickness and nausea followed, and the poison was thus ejected from the stomach. The effects, however, are many, and up to the present time may still be seen. Since then, another attempt has been made, but on a much more moderate scale, through poisoned oranges, a quantity of which (about 5,000 in number) was introduced into the colony. It failed however in this instance, as too little of the poison had been absorbed by the fruit, although two deaths took place, and they, Chinese. The Chinese have a method of poisoning oranges—by piercing them in the first instance, with minute holes, and then placing them over the vapor of the poisonous substance, which they then cause them to inhale.

Attempts have also been made to fire the settlement. That the Chinese are subtle enough to create some great catastrophe, is well known, but how or when, no one can divine. The consequence is, that the whole community is living in a state of complete and most painful anxiety and alarm. There is a large force there, afloat and ashore. Still, the mode of circumventing their enemy, by the Chinese, is always hidden and secret: and while every street and every pass is guarded, either poison, sudden kidnapping, assassination, strikes terror throughout. In the latter sin the Chinese are great adepts, as you will see, if you take the trouble to read the newspapers I have ordered to be sent to you.

At this place, Macao, on the other hand, we enjoy the most perfect peace and security. The Portuguese, who have held this place now more than 300 years, know the Chinese people well. They live on terms of mutual good will—so far as any Chinese can possibly be with any thing foreign—and there is a registered population of the latter people, of nearly 30,000, who have inhabited the peninsula for many successive generations. The consequence is, that their families, their dwellings, their tombs and temples and property being all here, they are fully as much identified with the place, as their rulers, the Portuguese; and therefore, as much interested to preserve it, in all its present integrity. There is moreover, no question between the Chinese and the Portuguese governments. They are on excellent terms, which it is the object and the wish of both to preserve. Of foreigners, there are about 70 Americans here, including women and children; of English, not probably more than 12 or 15 in all; of Spanish, French and German, and European Portuguese, not including the garrison and naval force, there may be about a hundred. The defences of the place are several judiciously placed forts, all built over 225 years ago, about 300 artillerymen, a brig-of-war of 16 guns, and an armed lorcha of six.

In the meantime, Sir Michael Seymour has been obliged to withdraw all his forces from the city of Canton, and he is now establishing his head-quarters about 3 miles from the city, to the Southward, in a small fort taken from the Chinese, built on a rock in the middle of the river, called the Macao Passage Port, and by the English, very absurdly, the Teetotum Fort, from its being circular, with a tall Pagoda in its centre. The Chinese take great courage for this act of retiring, when they reflect that the Admiral's force consists of no less than 13 men-of-war, nearly all steamers, and very heavily armed. Thus, he intends to wait for reinforcements, but the delay is most prejudicial to him in every respect. Already the Chinese have attacked the fort and the men-of-war stationed around about it, with great energy and unexpected daring. When the reinforcements arrive, there is no doubt but that Canton will be in the military occupation of the English, and then the Chinese must either bend or submit to a long and desperate struggle with their masters, as the former must then become.

A Fine Place to Live.—According to Humboldt there is a tree in the South Sea Islands which produces ready-made shirts. The natives cut off pieces of the tree about two feet long, from which they draw off the bark as of chestnut to make whistles. Each man selects a tree near his own diameter, so that the shirt may be a good fit. When the bark is off they cut a hole in each circle to admit his arms. The shirts do not require any washing, starching, and ironing, and a more convenient article for loafers could not be imagined. The same country produces bread-fruit, so that a fellow may get his board and clothes gratis.

"A Solemn Fact."—The Southern Cultivator says: "It is a solemn fact that not one marriageable girl in twenty can make a really good cup of coffee." A fact so serious as this should immediately engage the attention of all marriageable girls.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NORTH CAROLINA LITERATURE.

It is incumbent upon us to report the doings in Literature of our sister States, and we rejoice to say that, on all hands, there is a very decided exhibition of a desire, on the part of the South, to assert its proper claims to intellectual position. In our "old North State" the tendency seems to be to revive the ancient chronicles, to explore the province of local history, and to glean all possible records, from legend and tradition, which shall supply the written chronicle when defective. It glads us to know that Dr. Hawks—a native of North Carolina—is now engaged on a regular History of that State, which will, no doubt, render its Colonial and Revolutionary annals complete. We are told that he has made considerable progress in his work, and that we shall soon be put in possession of it. Meanwhile, it is grateful to know that other minds have been busy, also, and that there is a considerable body of local literature which has been recently put forth by citizens of North Carolina, calculated equally to enrich her resources in history, and to establish her claims to the possession of writers quite equal to the assertion of her intellect. Among these laborers we mention with pleasure the name of Rev. Dr. Caruthers, known long ago to the literary and religious public of the South by his Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, one of the Revolutionary fathers of the old North State. This memoir of Dr. Caldwell is, in fact, not simply a narrative of *his* individual life, but a very good account of the first beginnings of the Revolutionary conflict in the upper part of North Carolina, extending to the earliest demonstrations, in the same direction, of the ancient "Regulators," when they tried the odds with Gov. Tryon —the "Wolf of North Carolina," as he was called by the Redmen. Of the history of this border struggle, the Memoir of Dr. Caldwell gives an excellent account, and the work is one that is absolutely essential to every student who would make himself familiar with the early chronicles of the South.

Dr. Caruthers has not stopt at this labor, but, with laudable industry and patriotism, has given us two other interesting volumes of Memoirs on the subject of the early history and biography of North Carolina. These are called "The Old North State in 1776—first and second series." They are collections from manuscript and oral sources, and supply the local history in various precincts in North Carolina, giving detailed accounts of various public events, which hitherto have been dismissed carelessly by the historian; biographies of remarkable individuals, and anecdotes of others, all of whom were more or less concerned in the local struggle. These narratives are curious, lively, instructive, and greatly assist in filling up the gaps in our general history. The compiler deserves great credit for his painstaking, zeal and patriotism; he writes in good style; simply, without affectation or ambition—loosely and carelessly at times, but always intelligibly and to the point. He properly seeks to do justice to the Old North State, whose services in the Revolution it has pleased our historians to slur over, as is too much the case with their treatment of all our Southern history. His error is in generalizing a little too freely, and of exaggerating the importance of certain of his topics. He has, besides, been too much disposed to take his statements upon trust. We are required, when getting oral testimony, so long after the event, to institute a sharp cross-examination of the testifying parties, to take assertions *cum grano*, and never to forget the always suspicious attitude of a witness who comes forward with his revelations —usually in his own behalf—long after all other witnesses are dead. These witnesses must never be allowed to disturb or assail the "written record," at such a late day, which they never ventured to attack when the writers or their witnesses were living. We cannot give too much heed to this rule; if we disregard it, it is doubtful whether we shall be allowed to have a single unmutilated record, and we shall be required to reverse most of our historical judgments.

Of the same class with these writings of Dr. Caruthers, is a neat volume of *Lectures*, entitled "*Revolutionary History of North Carolina*," from the several pens of Dr. Hawks, and the Hons. D. L. Swain and Wm. A. Graham, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, &c., of the Regulators with the Colonial Government—compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M., by whom this nice little volume has been edited. This narrative, and these lectures, are all well written. They deal mostly in the generalities of the subject, avoiding details, as inconsistent with the lecture form of composition; but they grasp the subject completely, and without details, the reader will be able to gather from these lectures a very succinct and mostly correct idea of the claims of North Carolina during the Revolutionary conflict. The volume is beautifully printed, with fine illustrations, and is altogether worthy of general perusal. Like the volumes of Caruthers, it well deserves a place in all our libraries. We welcome it to ours.

Quite an interesting narrative of the Life and and Character of the celebrated Flora McDonald, has been given us also, in the form of a Lecture by James Banks; Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C., which we have read with pleasure and instruction. No doubt, with a little more research, the author would be enabled to expand this lecture into a nice little volume.

Nor has the State Government been indifferent, while her sons have shown themselves so honorably busy, in adding to the proofs of her intellectual activity. Here is a fine, well printed octavo —a "Geological Report of the Midland Counties of North Carolina," by Ebenezer Emmons—illustrated with engravings; a volume of large uses in the development of the natural resources of the country. This work will be followed by others of the same class, carrying out the survey through all portions of the State.

The Government of North Carolina has done, and is doing, more. It has shown a laudable zeal in the course of education; has put her public schools, on a good foundation, and has created the office of a State Superintendent of Common Schools, who is entrusted with the whole duty of systematizing their action under an uniform and general organization. His powers extend even to the preparation of proper school books; one of which—"a North Carolina Reader"—lies before us now—a compilation which largely includes the writings of natives of the State, and all of that sort of material—from its poetry, tradition and history—which would be likely to animate the young learner with the love of birth place. The present Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina, is the Rev. C. H. Wiley, a gentleman who has acquired a considerable reputation as a man of letters; to whom we owe an Historical Romance, call "Alamance," founded on the War of the Regulators, which forms so interesting a chapter in the history of the old North State.

Nor has the muse of North Carolina been silent. Here, for example, are two volumes, modestly called "*Wood Notes*," which we owe to the kindness of an unknown friend of the Oak City—Raleigh—who will receive our sincere thanks for his courtesy and compliment. These consist of selections from the writings of near fifty native poets of the old North State—all of them exhibiting taste and cultivation, many of them grace and poetical sensibilities of the most promising character. The verses are all fugitive, as might be expected—things shed like the aroma of wild flowers along the highways; for we are not to expect Homers where there are no audiences. The volumes are very beautifully printed, and edited by a lady—Tenella—the pretty *nom de plume*, we are told, of Mrs. W. J. Clarke, who has herself written quite a number of the prettiest things in the collection.

It is a somewhat abrupt transition to pass from poetry to pestilence; but, in our array of the recent performances of our sister State, we are required to give heed to all the provinces of literature into which she has been disposed to press; and we find in our collection a couple treatises on "Malaria," by Charles E. Johnson, M. D., of Raleigh. Dr. Johnson holds an enviable rank among his profession in North Carolina, and these essays appear to us quite worthy of respectful study. The writer has aimed rather to clear away the old rubbish of theory on the subject of Malaria, than to introduce any new one of his own. He has shown how utterly in conflict, how illogical, absurd, contradictory, and baseless of truth, are a large portion of the received doctrines; and this is one great step gained towards getting at the truth. All professions have their superstitions and those of the medical, in respect to Malaria, are perpetually diverting us from those aspects of the subject from which, studied properly and without bias from the past, we might at length behold the true genius of Pestilence emerge. But we have no space for discussion here, and mean only to draw attention to the work, as one of the recent issues of the North Carolina press.

For the present, we have done. Of course, our catalogue shows only a small portion of what our sister State has done and is doing. These volumes we picked up in hurried progress through a portion only of North Carolina. No doubt a large number of writings, of various classes and various degrees of merit, have illustrated, locally, the mind of that region, of which ours has no knowledge. But we should like to know, and we appeal earnestly to the press of the good old North State, to give us, from each precinct, a *catalogue raisonnee*, of the local publications, such as we have here imperfectly presented a part only.

RAGS, PAPER MILLS, POETRY AND PATRIOTISM.

There are seven paper mills in North Carolina. The Neuse Manufacturing Company in Raleigh have one, of which Hon. Sion H. Rogers is President, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., Treasurer. This mill is on Neuse River, about 6 miles from Raleigh, and works up about 2,500 pounds of Rags per day, running day and night.

The Forest Manufacturing Company also owns the mills of the old Manteo Company, and will soon again go into operation. W. R. Poole, Esq., is President, and Dr. W. R. Miller, Superintendent. This mill, we learn, will only run by day, and will consume about 1,800 lbs. daily.

These two are Fourdrinier machines—the only ones in the State.

David Murphy, Esq., owns a paper mill near Fayetteville, and works up about 1,800 lbs. daily, we presume.

There is a mill also owned by R. L. Patterson & Co., at Salem, two in Lincoln owned by the Messrs. Hoke and Mr. Mosteller; and one we believe in Rutherford, owned by some gentleman with an unpronounceable Dutch name. These four mills, we believe, use each about 1500 lbs of Rags per day.

All these seven mills together work up 12,100 lbs. per day, and 3,630,000 lbs. per annum, counting 300 working days in a year. We presume these rags cost at the several mills at least 4 cts. per lb. Then multiply 3,630,000 by 4 cts., and it makes $146,200 per year. This is about double our public State tax 20 years ago.

After supplying our home demand for paper, which is small, all the paper manufactured is sent to the Northern market, by which nearly $200,000 of Northern Exchange is annually furnished to our Banks, merchants and others.

These mills also give profitable employment to hundreds of our own people, men, women and children, who might otherwise have been of little use to themselves or society.

Are not our paper mills then a subject of public interest? Ought not Rags to become *an institution* in North Carolina? Should not every cotton and linen scrap be put away in a bag, as a matter of principle? Rags should no longer be laughed at, nor wasted. The supply does not equal the demand. Our mills are forced in some instances to import Rags from Virginia and elsewhere, at a ruinous cost, to keep themselves going. Once our good people were *too proud* to save their old clothes. Even the negroes on the plantations looked on it as a very small business. They would sooner go without their sugar and coffee than condescend to buy them with old rags. It may be so yet in some places. People are not now exactly *ashamed of it*, but they much neglect it, when a very little care would be of much service to themselves, individually, and of much service, in the aggregate, to a great State interest. Owners of slaves could add much to their comforts by teaching them to save and sell their cast off old clothes. Rags are respectable. There is grace in a tattered shirt, and dignity in dilapidated galligaskins. Saving them, now, is no disgrace. Selling them an actual credit, and the cause of many comforts. Bank bills are made of old Rags. Billet doux and promissory notes are written thereon. So also was that very sweet poem in the Register, a short time ago, called the "Fatal Mistake." There is poetry as well as profit in Rags. Let us all then become at once provident, poetical, philosophical and *patriotic*, and providently, poetically, philosophically, and patriotically, SAVE OUR RAGS!—*Ral. Register.*

Acquitted.—William, Charles, and William C. Davis, two brothers and a cousin, charged with the murder of Spence Sawyer, at Elizabeth City, N. C., have been acquitted. The trial excited great interest.

We understand that there are large fires raging in the woods in the neighborhood of Wilmington, North Carolina, and that serious damage has been done to the interests of the turpentine growers. A private letter from Wilmington states that an extensive producer of turpentine near that place, had lost by the fire upwards of 26,000 turpentine trees; and there are fears entertained that the woods in that neighborhood will be entirely destroyed.

Jour. of Com.

A Steam Wagon.—A stock company has been formed of persons residing in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, who have constructed a steam wagon to be run on common roads. It was tested a few nights since, and travelled to the entire satisfaction of those who got it up.

Lady Printers.—A letter from Greenborough, North Carolina, states that the Weekly Messenger, a religious paper published at that place, is edited and published by Mrs. Frances M. Bumpass, and is printed wholly by females, even to the press work, which is done by a big negro woman.

A Chicago paper says that one of the grain and produce firms of that city have handled within the year in their business, twelve and a half millions of dollars, their checks on a single bank amounting to eight millions of dollars. 5,256,000 bushels of grain passed through their hands.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

PORTLAND, [illegible]

The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here this evening.

Her advices are four days later than those received by the Asia at New York.

The British Parliament had been dissolved and the writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation of the Inaugural of the President.

The London Gazette contains a notice from the Board of Trade, that Denmark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Various [illegible] Circulars report a quiet, but steady market for sales during the three business days [illegible] to the departure of the Asia, of 18,000 bales, which speculators took only 1,000 and exporters a like quantity. The market was dull at the close at about the quotations of the previous day.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, April 2

The steamship Niagara, has arrived at Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. [illegible] inferior qualities have declined 1d. [illegible] and had declined 1s during the week. [illegible] has declined 2d. Corn is very dull and declined 6d. a 1s. The weather is favorable for crops.

The English elections have resulted favorably for the Government.

Russia has reduced her tariff one-half on woolen and cotton goods.

It is reported that England has ceded to France the Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

The Spanish Government contemplates a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States. The first division of the fleet for the invasion of Mexico would sail about the 25th inst. for Havana.

AUGUSTA, GEO., April 2

Frost at the South—Crops Ruined.—Frost on Tuesday morning last, has killed the cotton and wheat crops in this region.

Accounted For.—The appointment of [illegible] Ryuders, U. S. Marshal of New York, is accounted for on the following precedent:

"Sedley," said Charles II, "look out for [illegible] who can't be corrupted; I have scarcely a [illegible] urers to the north, and they have all become thieves." "Well, your majesty, I will recommend Mivert." "Mivert, you dog," said he, "why, Mivert is a thief already!" "Exactly so, he can't be corrupted, your majesty," said Sedley.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Legal Question under the Dred Scott Decision.—The democratic canvassers in the town of Gloucester, R. I., struck the names of the [illegible] voters in that town from the lists before the election on Wednesday, alleging that they were identified in this action by the decision in the case of Dred Scott. The Providence *Post* intimates that legal proceedings will be instituted against them.—*Boston Journal.*

The financial operations of the City Treasury of New York, for the year 1856, including the [illegible] received and paid out on account of the sinking funds, the ordinary support of the City Government, and the several trust funds for opening and paving streets, reach the enormous sum of $20,716,519 91; being an excess over the expenditures of the previous year of $3,500,000.

The Rates of Interest in Illinois.—At the recent session of the Legislature of Illinois a law was passed, fixing the legal rate of interest in that State at 8 per cent., but in any contract, written or verbal, 10 per cent. may be collected. Any person or corporation who receives or shall agree to receive over 10 per cent., shall forfeit the whole interest.

Destitution in Kentucky.—A Bible distributor in Kentucky reports that of thirty thousand families he visited, one-fourth had no Bible, and others had never heard of such a book at all. There were three regularly ordained ministers, also, who had no copy of the Scriptures.

A carpet-sweeping machine has been invented which consists of a small box in which there is a revolving fan that sucks up all the dust and dirt and carries it into a small compartment containing water. The woolen fibres and larger particles are deposited in a drawer. The sweeping is done by pushing the box along over the surface of the carpet by handles. The whole apparatus seems to be light and simple, very lasting, no [illegible] created, and the work is well done.

Scarlet Fever in Mississippi.—The [illegible] (Miss.) Beacon says that since the scarlet fever in Noxubee county, (about three months) there has been upwards of a hundred deaths.

Boots.—Owing to the present high price of leather, the Philadelphia boot and shoe manufacturers have determined to make an advance in the price of boots and shoes of 20 per cent. on the cost of the work.

English Newspaper Statistics.—The largest sale ever reached by any newspaper in the world was that of *The Illustrated London News*, containing a narration of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Of this (a double number) 400,000 copies were sold. One newsman is said to have printed 1000 quires, making 27,000 double papers, for which he must have paid £1075. Last year the usual edition of *The Illustrated News* was 150,000 copies weekly, over 20,000 of which were for the supply of the United States and Canada.

Persevere.—When some one asked old Mr. Scott, of Kentucky, "why do you continue to preach when you have converted but one sinner in twenty years?" "Have I converted one?" said he. "Yes," replied the other. "Why," said the good man "here's for twenty years to come, I may convert two!"

Follies and Weeds.—"It is not so much," says Pope, "the being exempt from faults, as the having overcome them, that is an advantage;" and it being with the follies of the mind as with the weeds of a field, which, if destroyed and left to rot upon the place of their birth, enrich and improve it more than if none had ever sprung up.

Two Scotchmen thus discoursed:

"Aw say, Georgie, man, aw hear thou's makin' a fule o' theesel'."

"Ah, man, auve gotten a wife."

"Why, didst know auve dun that same mesel'? What kind o' body hast thou gotten?"

"A parfect deeval, man—a parfect deeval."

"Smash me, man!—au wish mine was warse than that."

"Warse than that!" responded Georgie, "can she be warse than that? Isn't she the warst crittur a man cood have for a tentence i' this world?"

"Nought o' the kind, man—nought o' the kind. Disn'st thou knaw what the Bible says? If knawst it can not be wrong)? It says, flee the deeval, and he'll flee from you; but for soul, simple lad—if ye resist my wife, she right at ye."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1857.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—Few things in our experience of public matters have given us as much pleasure, considered in any and every light, as the result of the election held in this County on Thursday last, on the question of a County subscription of $100,000 to the Western Rail Road. The following are the particulars:

	Subscription	No Subscription.
Fayetteville,	621	19
Rockfish,	91	2
Gray's Creek,	32	17
A. Munroe's,	32	25
Col. Smith's,	10	57
John Monroe's	6	25
Carver's Creek,	25	35
Black River,	23	22
Flea Hill,	25	33
Lock's Creek,	21	4
Cedar Creek,	31	12
	917	251
	251	
Majority,	666	

The vote, it will be seen, is nearly *four* to *one*. The majority is not alone in town, but one of the most gratifying facts, where all is gratifying, the fact that the County, outside of the town, has given a decided majority for subscription. Out of ten county precincts, six have given majorities for subscription. Of 528 votes at those ten precincts, 296 are for subscription and 232 against it—majority for subscription 64. But probably at least 200 county voters came to town to vote, and all but about 15 of them voted for subscription. So that the county, apart from the town, has given a majority of about 250, or about two to one, in favor of this wise and patriotic measure. It is believed that only four town tax-payers deposited tickets for No Subscription. It is pleasant to know, likewise, that some few in the town and county whose minds leaned against the measure, yet so far deferred to the overwhelming force of public sentiment among their friends and neighbors as to decline voting at all. The vote, of course, is not a full one. It is from 120 less than at the Presidential election. It is much larger than we expected, considering that it is a busy season of the year, and a special time for an election. There was no [illegible] such as we have seen at politic elections, but a deep and earnest feeling of interest in favor of the measure, which drew out every man and neighborhood vote in full force, and induced such active efforts to get all to the polls as were well calculated to inspire the friends of the measure. Some sometimes thought that our people are not so active and earnest in favor of it as they ought to be; but when we did them most active in imposing a debt upon themselves with a possibility of taxation to meet interest and principal, it is evidence that they do not deserve the reproach, or if they have heretofore deserved it that they mean to deserve it no more.

The most decided endorsement of the Road by the people of this town and county will doubtless remove any fears which may have lingered in the minds of some, as to its ultimate and speedy completion. We have some reason to hope that Chatham and Moore counties will follow the example, by making subscriptions for respectable sums, though perhaps not so large an amount as $100,000. And individuals may now be called on with more confidence than ever, to extend further aid. A considerable subscription, recently made, is contingent upon getting $150,000. The county having voted $100,000 of this, and individuals subscribed probably $20,000 more, there ought to be, and we hope will be, no difficulty in getting the balance. We trust that the Board of Directors will lose no time in calling upon every citizen in town and country for a further small contribution to the good work.

In the meantime, the work will go on with new zeal and energy. We hope to have the iron horse running before the next Legislature shall meet. Such a result will be as much a matter of pride *here* as the refusal of State aid is, or ought to be, matter of shame, to the wretched apology for legislators who denied it.

REDUCTION OF TOWN TAXES.—We omitted to call attention in our last to the fact that the Board of Commissioners have reduced the tax on Real Estate for paying the Interest on the bonds issued for the $100,000 subscription to the Rail Road, from 81 on every $100 value to 75 cents. It was found that the taxes laid for this purpose last year yielded $7,836 20, less $466 96 commissions, &c, leaving a net amount of $7,369 24. As the interest last year amounted to only $1625, the Board paid off $1000 of the bonds and still had on hand $4,744 24 applicable to the interest accruing this year. The interest for this year will be $5,940. And the taxes now laid will yield a net amount of about $5,733.

Would it not be good policy to purchase, with the surplus on hand, $4000 or $5000 worth of bonds, and thus reduce the annual interest $240 or $300 more?

FIRE.—On Friday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an unoccupied dwelling and kitchen, in North street, in this town, belonging to Mr. Robert Wooten, was destroyed by fire. The fire was undoubtedly communicated by an incendiary, a previous effort having been made recently to burn the buildings.

COUNTERFEITS.—A subscriber at Milton writes us that he has seen at that place several counterfeit $5 and $100 bills on the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina; and that "any quantity" of counterfeit $10 Cape Fear Bank bills are in circulation in that neighborhood. The bad appearance of the paper and engravings makes it easy, he writes, to detect these latter.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Montrose, Cumberland county, N. C.; Lucinda Bethune, Postmaster.

Mossiana, Moore county, N. C.; V. N. Sewell, Postmaster.

CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.—The Convention of the friends of this road, at Cheraw on the 1st inst., was attended by nearly 100 delegates from North and South Carolina.

H. W. Harrington, Esq., of Richmond County presided, with Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, A. R. Kelly, S. H. Christian and R. S. McDonald of North Carolina, and Jas. Gillespie, Thos. Smith, and T. E. Powe of South Carolina, as Vice Presidents.

The North Carolina delegates were as follows:

Montgomery County.—Messrs. D. S. Pemberton, R. A. Chambers, S. H. Christian, Jno. S. Chambers.

Richmond.—H. W. Harrington, A. McCaskill, R. S. McDonald, Jas. McIntosh, N. C. Alman, J. P. Leak, Mial Wall, Jno. Ellerbe.

Moore.—John Morison, A. R. Kelly, W. P. Martin, T. W. Ritter, W. M. Person, W. B. Richardson, H. Turner, K. H. Worthy, S. Barrett, A. R. Black, H. C. McLean, Joab Cheek, T. B. Tyson, G. S. Cole, A. Ray, N. R. Curry, Alex. Kelly, S. C. Bruce, D. Davis, Alex. McIver and Richard Tyson.

Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell.

Of South Carolina delegates there were present from Darlington District 22; from Marlborough 7; from Chesterfield 27. No delegate appeared from Charleston, but Dr. S. H. Dickson of that City, who was lecturing in Cheraw, took a seat by invitation and spoke in the Convention.

A business committee consisting of Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, S. H. Christian, J. P. Leak, A. R. Kelly, S. C. Bruce, L. D. Wilson, T. E. Powe, James Powell, James Gillespie, P. N. Lynch, made a report detailing the advantages of the proposed road to Charleston and to that portion of North Carolina through which it will pass, entering into a long calculation of the wealth of the coal region, (with which our readers are familiar,) and recommending the action indicated by the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Waddell and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the Charter granted by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of a Road from the Coalfields in North Carolina to the State of South Carolina, known as the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road.

Resolved, further, That the survey of a route by some competent engineer, be made at as early a day as practicable, and that Allan Macfarlan, James Powell, C. J. Jno. Morison and Samuel H. Christian, be and are hereby appointed, a Committee to secure the services of said engineer.

Resolved, That the Commissioners appointed under the act for carrying out the purposes of said Charter, be, and the same are hereby instructed to open books of subscription at the various places on the route indicated, as also at Charleston and intermediate points, after due notice of the same.

Resolved, That Thos. B Tyson, A R Black, A Ray, W M. Person, Dr Turner, Geo. Cole, in Moore County; James P. Leak, H W. Harrington, A. McCaskill, of Richmond County; D. S. Pemberton, R A Chambers and Jno. S. Chambers, of Montgomery County, be, and the same are hereby appointed, to procure the right of way through their respective counties in writing, from the owners of land lying upon the route, and that Dr. T E Powe, B F Pegues and J W. Harrington, for Marlborough and Chesterfield Districts, in South Carolina, be, and the same are hereby appointed, to procure the rights of way through their respective Districts, from the owners of lands lying on the route of this Road.

Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, A. McFarlan, and J. W. Harrington were appointed a Committee to visit Charleston, at their earliest convenience, for the purpose of representing to the citizens of that city, the great advantages which will accrue from a connection by Rail Road with the Coal Fields of North Carolina. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. Q. Waddell and Morison of N. C., Dickson, Lynch, Smith and Wilson of S. C.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. R. C. Puryear has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the 6th District. Alfred M. Scales, Esq., a member of the late Legislature from Rockingham, has been nominated by the Democracy of the same District. At the last Congressional election, the same gentlemen being the candidates, Col. Puryear's majority over Mr. Scales was 366.

The Milton Chronicle recommends M. McGehee, Esq., or T. A. Donoho, Esq., of Caswell, as the American candidate in Mr. Reade's District, (without the knowledge or consent of either.)

FOR SALE.—The North Carolina Arator, subscription list, press and type, are offered for sale by Mr. Lemay, editor and proprietor. The subscription list is small, but sufficient, says the editor, "to form a basis on which an active and enterprizing conductor (by establishing agencies, and making personal efforts to procure subscribers) might soon build up an extensive and profitable patronage."

We are indebted to some friend for a pamphlet copy of the Address of Thomas D. McDowell, Esq. of Bladen county, before the Agricultural Society of Sampson county.

LARGE BUSINESS.—The gross receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for March amounted to $548,262 48; an increase over March 1856 of $142,442 75.

Among the articles of freight we notice 41,836 tons of coal, 75,000 bbls. of flour, 16,000 head of cattle, 1,515 hhds. of tobacco, 10,668 bbls of whiskey, and some 13,000 tons of other articles.

It is easy to see by this statement that the capacity of our coal-fields road has not been overestimated at 500,000 tons of coal per annum.

There is no reason, that we know of, for supposing that either Mr. Cass or Mr. Douglas would vote for a general distribution bill.

Wil. Journal.

Not the slightest. Why should they? Their Southern allies, the ruling powers in this section, are opposed to a *general* distribution bill, whilst they make no objection to the particular distribution bills in which Michigan and Illinois are interested. Messrs Cass and Douglas, therefore, like sensible men, refrain from offending their Southern brethren by forcing money upon them, and thereby retain all the money, or the land which produces it, for their own use. The loss the South receives, the more for Illinois and Michigan; and Illinois and Michigan have appetite for all.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—There is great rejoicing among the Southern Democratic papers, from the Washington Union down, over the gain of a member of Congress in Connecticut, John Woodruff, Black Republican, having been defeated by Samuel Arnold, Democrat. We have been generally disposed to rejoice over the defeat of a Republican by anybody, but in this instance it would appear that the South has been decidedly worsted.

We have, among our exchanges, a paper published in Woodruff's District—the Middlesex County Argus—of considerable reputation in Connecticut, and most earnest in its advocacy of "National Democratic" doctrines and men. The number received just before the election most conclusively proved, in glaring capitals, that John Woodruff, the Black Republican, was devoted to Southern interests, whilst Samuel Arnold, "National Democrat," was intensely devoted to the cause of "freedom;" and that therefore Woodruff should be turned out and Arnold turned in. The voters agreed with the Argus, and the result is that we have another "National Democrat" in the National Councils, and great rejoicing all over the South therefor.

This result in Connecticut, is, we take it, a fair sample of "National Democratic" triumphs over "the enemies of the South." The Argus did its electioneering upon the principle pursued by most of its brethren in the rural districts. In the large cities they are more conservative, "for a consideration." The business of those cities and the patronage of the papers is largely from the South.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. E J. Hale & Son, for the first volume of this work—the History of North Carolina, by Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York. The volume contains two hundred and fifty-four pages, is beautifully printed with fair large type, and is, in all respects, well done up. The period of time which it embraces is from 1584 to 1591, and includes the five voyages made under the charter granted by the Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The wretched manner in which the historical materials of the State had been jumbled together, with myth and fable intermingled by incompetent hands, rendered the execution of a more reliable work than any existing one, a desideratum in the eyes of every North Carolinian who cared for the fame of his home. The completion of Dr. Hawks's undertaking will supply this want. He is a son of North Carolina, devotedly attached to his native State, and justly proud of her past achievements, as well as of her present stern integrity, lofty morals, and unsullied good name. He therefore writes with his heart in his subject; and in his extensive researches and acknowledged ability the public have a guarantee of a far better and more reliable History of North Carolina than any that has ever yet seen the light.

The present volume contains many "rare and valuable documents, tracts, &c," connected together with explanatory notes and appropriate narrative, together with a beautiful biographical sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh that is itself worth the price of the book.

But it is not our purpose to write a critique on the work, even if we were competent for the task, and had had sufficient leisure for a careful perusal of the volume. We suppose that every North Carolinian who is proud of the history of his State, will procure a copy for himself. Our object is to thank the donors for their present, and wish them abundant success in the sale of the work.—*N. C. Argus.*

COLUMBUS SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Columbus county was held this week, Judge Person presiding.

We learn that the civil docket was not taken up in consequence of the crowded state of the criminal calendar.

A special term of this Court was ordered by the Judge to be held on the 4th Monday in June next.

There were two capital cases tried; —— Boswell for the murder of —— Spivey, and John Q. Kelly for the murder of Harris Waters. A verdict of manslaughter was rendered in each case, and the prisoners were branded and sent to jail, the former for ten days, the latter for four months. In the case of Boswell, Solicitor Strange and R. S. French, Esq., appeared for the State; and M. B. Smith, F. George and John A. Baker, Esqs., for the defence.

In the case of Kelly, for the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Messrs. Jas. Banks, Jno. Winslow, R. S. French, Giles Leitch, and Jno. A. Maultsby.

There were two trials for Perjury—a mother and son. Both were acquitted.

A number of men, probably ten or twelve, some time since arrested a person for stealing, and he requested them to take him into the woods and whip him rather than imprison him; which they did, until, according to the evidence of one witness, portions of the bark and chips of the switches were found next day caked in blood upon his back. They were indicted in the County Court for an affray, which omitted to charge an assault or battery. They submitted and were fined $5 each.

Indictments were subsequently found against them in the Superior Court for an assault and battery.

Upon the trial on Wednesday last, they pleaded a former conviction, but his Honor ruled that the plea could not be sustained, for that according to the testimony before him, the assault and battery was committed two miles from the village of Whiteville, and an hour or so subsequent to the time when they assembled together and completed the affray at the Court House for which they had been formerly convicted. It was contended by Strange, Sol., and Troy for the prosecution, that as no Count for an assault and battery was included in the indictment for the affray, that the County Court had no right upon the indictment before it to give judgment against the defendants. It was argued by Messrs. Smith, London, Eagle and George, that the term "affray" imported and included an assault within.

The case was very ably argued on both sides, and as an appeal has been taken from the ruling of Judge Person, the case will be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

It is proper to state that all the defendants are of the highest respectability and usually peaceable men.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A coal-burning locomotive in Illinois recently ran 254 miles, and saved $22 50 in cost of fuel by burning coal instead of wood. The coal used in Illinois is bituminous, which is abundant; but wood is every year becoming dearer, so that the use of the former article has become almost indispensable to locomotion.

The "$10,000 to a Mexican officer of rank," among the items of secret service money paid out by Gen. Scott in Mexico, it appears was paid to no other than President Santa Anna.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE RAIN, THE WIND, AND THE RIVER.

LUOLA.

Pattering on the roof above me,
Softly,—now in showers falling.
Come the wintry rain-drops, ever
Early mem'ries fond recalling
Wooing gently—
Now intently,—
Early mem'ries fond recalling.

Moaning wildly now around me,
Sadly in the distance dying,
Sweep the winds thro' gloomy forests:
O'er the withered flowers sighing—
Moaning sadly—
Wailing madly,—
O'er the withered flowers sighing.

Then an echo in my bosom,
Answers to the wild winds sighing
O'er the loved, like stricken flowers—
O'er the loved ones early dying,—
Loved too dearly—
Taken early,—
O'er the loved ones early dying.

Chafing in its rocky cradle,
Restless too, the river's sweeping;
Trailing vines and drooping willows
O'er its bosom ever weeping,—
Smiling never—
Weeping ever—
O'er its bosom ever weeping.

Fruitless yearnings in the bosom,
Like the river never sleeping,
Beckon from the Past the loved ones,
Heeding not our silent weeping.
Blest forever—
Sighing never—
Heed us not, tho' sadly weeping.

Southern Credit.—A letter from New York, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the dry-goods trade, remarks:

"The payments from the North and West continue very backward, and a good many small failures are weekly chronicled in these sections. From the South, on the other hand, prompt returns are made, and the credit of our friends on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line never stood better than it does at this moment, probably on account of the large yield of cotton during the last two seasons and the unusually high prices realized therefor."

Registered Letters.—The New York Times recently published a list of letters, mailed to that office and registered, which never came to hand. It has since been found that the cause was not in the Post Office; but a clerk of the Times stopped them on their passage. The Postmaster had receipts for every registered letter.

High price of Shoes.—A combined attempt is now being made to raise the price of shoes, and the reason given is the high cost of leather. We are informed, however, that the great item in the present cost of shoes is the extravagant price paid at the North for labor, most of the New England shoemakers receiving more for ten hours' labor than they could earn in agricultural operations in a week.

A Thriving City.—As an evidence of the heavy business done in St. Louis it is stated that twenty-four steamers arrived, from six o'clock on the evening of the 29th March to the same hour the next day, from the upper and lower rivers, and brought a greater amount of freight than was ever known in one day. Ten boats were from the Ohio, with two thousand passengers, destined principally for Kansas.

Immortality.—How beautiful the following from the pen of Prentice, and how happy the heart that can see these beauties as he portrays them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and thus pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight thrones, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and taken from us, leaving the thousand dreams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born to a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the beautiful being that now passes before us like a meteor will stay in our presence forever."

There is an old saw which says that "content is the true philosopher's stone."

Brown says "it's very likely—for nobody has found either one or the other."

Taxation in Baltimore.—The taxes in Baltimore for the present year are 10½ cents on every $100. The assessable property is valued at $98,000,000.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 13.

BACON—	13 a 13½	LARD,—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13½ a 14	Cuba	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	12 a 13	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 6 65	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	6 00 a 6 15	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	5 50 a 5 75	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Peas,	1 10 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to notice in market since Thursday last.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow turpentine 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 42. Rosin 1 15. Tar 1 35. Corn 65, 67, 68, as in quality. Superfine flour $7, cash and time.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 13½. Receipts of the week 115 bales. Previously 16,812. Corn $1 to 1 12. Flour $7 to 7 25.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 14½.

At New York, Southern flour $6 to 7 25. Middling upland cotton 14⅛. Spirits 46½ to 47. Crude turpentine quiet and nominal at 3 50 to 3 62½. Corn 68 to 71.

Total receipts of cotton 2,673,972, against 2,992,433 bales last year. Decrease 318,461.

NOTICE.

AS I shall be from home some two months, and persons owing me may wish to pay me money in my absence, I hereby authorize Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly to receive any and all moneys persons may wish to pay me and stop interest—and those paying moneys and taking Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's receipt, such receipt will be good with me as money, from the date of said receipt, and interest allowed on the same.

J. C. BLOCKER.

April 9, 1857. 98-2tpd

BACON! BACON!!

120,000 LBS. BACON and LARD for sale, in Anson County, N. C. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the undersigned, or his Agents, David Carpenter, Cedar Hill, or L. B. Bennett, Wadesboro'.

J. H. CROUCH.

April 4, 1857. 98*4t-pd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE RAIN, THE WIND, AND THE RIVER.

LUOLA.

Pattering on the roof above me,
Softly,—now in showers falling.
Come the wintry rain-drops, ever
Early mem'ries fond recalling
Wooing gently—
Now intently,—
Early mem'ries fond recalling.

Moaning wildly now around me,
Sadly in the distance dying,
Sweep the winds thro' gloomy forests:
O'er the withered flowers sighing—
Moaning sadly—
Wailing madly,—
O'er the withered flowers sighing.

Then an echo in my bosom,
Answers to the wild winds sighing
O'er the loved, like stricken flowers—
O'er the loved ones early dying,—
Loved too dearly—
Taken early,—
O'er the loved ones early dying.

Chafing in its rocky cradle,
Restless too, the river's sweeping;
Trailing vines and drooping willows
O'er its bosom ever weeping,—
Smiling never—
Weeping ever—
O'er its bosom ever weeping.

Fruitless yearnings in the bosom,
Like the river never sleeping,
Beckon from the Past the loved ones,
Heeding not our silent weeping.
Blest forever—
Sighing never—
Heed us not, tho' sadly weeping.

As polished steel receives a stain
From drops at random flung.
So does the child, when words profane
Drop from a parent's tongue.

The rust eats in, and oft we find
That naught which we can do,
To cleanse the metal or the mind,
The brightness will renew.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, in Wilmington, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Dr. A. J. DRAKE, of Fair Bluff, to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of Col. John McRae, of Wilmington.

Also, on the 7th inst, by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. ANTHONY STRASSER, to Miss LOUISE JOHNS, all of that place.

Near Ellisville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev'd R. Fisher, Mr. ARTHUR HORN to Miss ALPHA, eldest daughter of Jas. Hall, Esq., all of Bladen.

Carolinian copy.

In Richmond Co., on the 5th inst., by Maj. George Northam, Esq., Mr. DEMPSEY W. GIBSON to Miss FRANCES ADAMS, daughter of Kenneth Adams, of Tennessee.

DIED,

In this place, on the evening of the 11th instant, ELLEN, the wife of Mr. John Smith, aged 37 years.

Raleigh papers will please copy.

In this town, on Friday last, very suddenly, Mr. RICHARD P. OVERBY.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst, Mrs. MARY FAIRCHILD, aged 96 years.

At Hilton, the residence of Capt. E. Bryan, in Chatham county, on the 6th inst., ELLEN WAYMAN, in the 9th year of her age. Thrown at an early age upon the charities of an unfeeling world, she found at the hands of Col. and Mrs. A. Murchison, that love and protection which none but the orphan can appreciate. From the orphan of neglect she became the child of the fondest care and affection, and proved to be the very impersonation of purity and loveliness. Exposed but a short time to the ravages of disease, she gave evidence that her instructors had trained her for immortality,—"Peace to her memory." And for the bereft protectors we would say, "they have their reward."—Com.

In Pittsborough, aged 19, FANNIE, daughter of the late Green Womack, Esq.

At the age when life was sweetest—the world most beautiful—and when surrounded by all that could make home dear, and bind her heart to earth—consumption's blighting frost fell on our lovely friend. And through the long bright summer months and dreary days of winter, fading—still fading—she lingered until Monday last, when she gently passed away—so gently that the loved ones watching near scarce knew when the mortal put on immortality and the spirit returned to God who gave it.

Ever gentle and unselfish, endearing herself to all who knew her, there was a peculiar sweetness added to her character during the last few months of her life, by her entire submission to the will of God, her patience in suffering, and her earnest desire to depart and be with Jesus. And there is great comfort in the thought that Death came not to her as a fearful foe, but as a gentle messenger to call her home—and we will not think of our loved one as lost, but gone before. Com

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MILL CREEK LODGE, No. 125, }
April 3d A. D. 1857, A. L. 5857. }

Whereas, God in his wisdom has called from our Lodge Terrestrial to his Lodge Celestial, our eldest, much cherished and worthy Brother, Gen. HARRY BRYAN; a man respected by a large circle of friends, ardent in his attachments, benevolent in his disposition, remarkably hospitable to strangers; charitable to the indigent, a kind and devoted husband, a loving and indulgent Father, a lenient and good Master—of the strictest integrity in all business transactions; a zealous and unwavering Christian; and whereas he died with the strong christian faith, which can be evidenced by all who stood by his dying bed and heard his solemn prayers and injunctions: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the name and memory of our deceased brother in the kindest manner.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, and offer all our condolence in mitigation of their sorrow.

Resolved, That as an expression of our esteem and affection we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the Secretary's book for future reference.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; also to the Fayetteville Observer and Clinton Independent for publication.

L. C. KING, Sec'y, (P. T.)

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding ten lines in length, and all resolutions of respect, &c. &c., are charged as advertisements.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 9, Str Flora McDonald, with Goods for Boner & Crist, Tyson & Cadbell, Foust & Bro, Steed, Randh & Co, G W Williams & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J M Worth & Son, Mooring & Creason, P A Wiley, Husser & Wilson, D Hackney & Son, Dye & Melver, M A Branson, Meroney & Dunn, D & W McLaurin, Robbins & Chileut, G W Johnson & Co, R Deschweinitz, J & J C Cowles, J Cowles, Sr, M N Taylor, S C Smith & Co, L Brandt, J M Johnson & Rich, H Parks & Co, J R Livingston, J J Leach, J M Johnson & Martin, T Lines, J J Hinsdale, J & E Kerner, A Alden, A A McKethan, M W McNair & Son, Worth & Utley, H McDonald, G H Makepeace, A J Woodward, E & L Russell, Murchison, Reid & Co, M C Vick, M A Baker, E Belo, Elkin Co, C Jordan, C D Nixon.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. April 8, 9 and 11, Strs Magnolia, Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and Goods for J H Pritchett, P P Johnson, J H Roberts, W H Carver, W Prior, J O Boon & Co, C E Leete, Dr B J Robinson, Miss Eliza Hatchel, Mr. Kivet, H Graham, S W Tillinghast, B Rose, G Brandt, C O Mallett, J N Smith, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, B Moffitt, D & W McLaurin, Mr Pass, R Marsh & Gorrell, R E Heide, H S McNeill, Starr & Williams, J L Bryant, J F Marsh, H & E J Lilly, C J & R H Jones, J W Powers & Co, B W & H C Robinson, W C Troy, R Mitchell, D C McIntyre, K C Chesolton, C T Haigh & Sons, J Shaw, A G Thornton, L W Gorrell, R Little, R Jones, J H Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 8—Schr. Radiant, Ella, L B Balance, from Hyde Co, Snow Squall fm Washington, N C, Rescue fm Portland, Me, B S Johnson, Ned, fm N York. 9.—Brig Viator fm Boston, Roleson from Savannah, War Eagle fm N York; Schr. J T Williams from N York, T Raymond fm Cienfuegos, in distress, Topaz, Midyett, Edwin & Samuel, Jane Fisher, Jenny Lind, and Sally Ann from Hyde Co., Emblem from Washington, Sarah Ann fm Charleston, E F Hanks fm Ocracock, Devil Bug fm Smithville. 10.—Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly. 11.—Schr Odd Fellow fm Lockwood's Folly.

HORSES!

There will be a few very

FINE HORSES

Here on the 22d of this month, bought expressly for this market, and will be sold cheap for cash. They were selected from a lot of over two hundred by

JAMES KYLE, Jr.

April 10. 98-1t

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

2000 LBS. Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. For sale by

B. ROSE.

April 13. 98-3t

A NEW SUPPLY OF

RIO and JAVA COFFEE: also, Loaf, Crushed, and Granulated Sugar; likewise, White and Yellow Coffee Sugar.

Just rec'd and for sale by B. ROSE.

April 13. 98-3t

LINSEED OIL,

PURE WHITE LEAD, And other PAINTS,

For sale by B ROSE.

April 13. 98-3t

400 bush. of CORN, in 2 bush. bags, for sale by P. A. WILEY.

April 11, 1857. 98f

Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or the conditions and course of the life of man. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Selling off Clothing at cost.

THE subscribers being determined to close business, offer their entire Stock of SEASONABLE CLOTHING at Cost. It consists of Gentlemen's wearing apparel of every description, Servants' Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Persons indebted to us will please call and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

GREENTREE & CO.

Market Square, April 11, 1857 98tf

LABORERS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to hire, by the month or year, a number of LABORERS, black or white, to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville.

J. Q. A. LEACH, Cont'r

April 11, 1856. 98-3t

NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1857

(From the Minutes of said Term.)

IT is Ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county be held on the fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Dockets of said Court, whether as Suitors, Witnesses, or otherwise, are hereby required to attend. Teste,

K. McLEOD, Clerk

April 8, 1857. 98-6t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools in Cumberland county are requested to meet at the office of E. L. Winslow, in Fayetteville, on the 3d Monday in April, inst.

E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman

Fayetteville, April 8 97-2t

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and railroad timbers. Also Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-1tf] NEW YORK.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

IS now receiving FRESH SUPPLIES of all articles in his line, consisting *in part* of the following:

Alcohol, Acids, Alum, Arrowroot, Borax, Blue Vitriol, Chalk, Corn Starch, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Concentrated Ley, Essences, Epsom Salts, Citrate Magnesia, Congress Water, Gelatine, Gum Drops, Yeast Powders, Gold Leaf, Glues, fine and common; Liquorice, Hops, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Mustard, Potash, Pumice Stone, Sal Enxus, Soda, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Salad Oil, Sponges, Sand Paper, Tamarinds, Spice, Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, White Wax, Quicksilver, Verdigris, Indigo, Madder, Emery, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Chrome Green and Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Sienna, Patent Black, Annato, Putty, Rotten Stone, Ochres, Whiting, Gum Shellac, Redwood, Logwood, Lamp Blacks, Litharge, Lakes, Copal, Coach, Black Leather and Japan Varnishes, East India and American Castor Oil, Linseed, Whale, Train, Neat's-foot and Tanners' Oils, White Lead, Red Lead, Brushes, Blenders, Grainers, C. H. Pencils, Window Glass, &c.

—ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

TEAS of the finest quality, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Camphene, Burning Fluid, London Porter, Scotch Ale, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy for Medical use, Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Perfumery, Soaps, and Toilet articles.

All of the *best* Patent Medicines; together with a good assortment of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdomenal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Magneto Machines, Forceps, &c., to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

April, 3, 1857. 98-tf

AT THE

"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"

38 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.,

Are the following articles, viz:

Dress Frock Coats, latest style.
Doe-skin and fancy Cassi'r Pants, &c.
Drap d'Ete, Linen Drill and Alpaca do. do.
Business Suits for Spring and Summer.
Linen, Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Coats.
Farmers' Satin, Marseilles, Silk and Linen Vests.

Youths' Clothing, Children's do.,

Consisting of pants and fancy suits, Capes, Jackets, &c. &c. Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' Portmonaies, Cakes, Reticules, &c.

☞ CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, in great variety—newest importations.

☞ HILZINGER, at the head of the Cutting and Merchant Tailoring Department, insures perfection in fit and workmanship.

The most extensive variety of

UNDER GARMENTS,

Ever opened in any one house in the State, is now on the shelves.

The celebrated "YOKE SHAPE" SHIRT is sold only at this house.

To enumerate the different varieties of GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, such as Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., it would be necessary to occupy an entire column of the "Observer."

To all such as have discriminating taste and appreciate good fabrics, good workmanship, and approved styles, we direct their attention and would advise them to call at

BALDWIN'S

City Clothing Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B. This house has the agency for the sale of the Steel frame Sole Leather TRUNK, and always keeps on hand a full assortment of LEATHER TRUNKS, Satchels, &c.

March 14, 1857. 95-tf&wly

Harper's Magazine for April, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 31.

Flora McDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq on the Life and Character of FLORA McDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrimmon, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

New Music for the Piano and Guitar, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Spring Trade, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, (Hay St.) March 12, 1857. 89tf

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,

215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

We have received our Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

To which we call the attention of Buyers. Our goods are all new, and have been selected with considerable taste. And we will sell as cheap as any House in the State.

MOORE & BRO.

March 26, 1857. 92

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

W. W. HORN

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 76

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Auction on the premises, in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, the LOT and HOTEL and other buildings at present occupied by Alex. Carter, situated in the centre of the Village, on the principal street. The House is large, well built and nearly new—the front building has eight comfortable rooms with fire places, and two others in the attic,—there is a spacious addition in the rear, in which are a dining room and several good bed rooms. Upon the premises are all necessary outbuildings, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, Shelters, &c., a good Garden and well of good Water. Also, a small House well fitted for a store, and two offices for Lawyers. All the Furniture in the Hotel belonging to James Melvin, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms. Also, two lots adjoining each other, containing one acre of land, upon one of which there is a small dwelling house.

The property will be sold on a credit of one, two, three and four years. Bonds with approved security, drawing interest from date, the interest payable annually, will be required of the purchaser or purchasers before the possession is given.

THO. C. SMITH, Attorney
for JAMES MELVIN.

Feb'y 26, 1857. 86-tspd

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders. Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-y

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Trust confided to me by appointment of the proprietors of Cumberland Academy at meetings held June 12, '55 and Dec'r 11, '55, I will proceed to sell, on Tuesday of Harnett Superior Court May Both 1857, the whole or so much of the property of said institution as will be necessary to pay the indebtedness of said institution if not previously disposed of.

JNO. W. McKAY, Treas'r.

March 13, 1857. 90tf

CROCKERY

And GLASS WARE.

I AM now receiving my Stock of Crockery and Glass. In a few days I shall have a good assortment of everything in my line, suitable for the Country Trade.

Country Merchants may rely on getting goods from me on better terms than by ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1857. 89-2m

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

THE LOT, corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, extending about 500 feet on Mumford Street, is offered for sale.

For terms apply to

G. DEMING, Esq., Fayetteville.
or JAMES OWEN, Wilmington.

March 26, 1857. 94-2mpd

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.

March 30. 94-

Town papers copy.

Further Supplies of Books and Stationary.

THEODOSIA ERNEST, or The Heroine of Faith;
"Inquire within for anything you want to know";
Rifle, Axe and Saddle-bags, by Milburn;
Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf bindings;
Webster's Dictionaries, unabridged Quarto, Octavo, Family Pronouncing, Pocket, &c.—eight different editions. The Turner's Companion;
Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; School Books;
DUPLICATING IMPRESSION PAPER, &c., &c.

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED,

24 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.
Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.
Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the Lost Authors—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.
Revolutions in Europe, down to 1840.
Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y
Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c.

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Pane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu. Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders. The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol.; &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Bancroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the Late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 20 years. Its capital is **$500,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Bruce was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
627 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Reminiscences and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

The Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored, 200,000 Typographical Errors and omissions corrected by the Manuscript Emendations contained in the recently discovered Folio of 1632, by J. Payne Collier and John L. Jewett, Esquires,—one vol. 8vo. A further supply in sheep and cloth and sheep bindings. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 4.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-8m

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 50-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

LATE GREEN & WEAR,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 4 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

CLINTON

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8 94-tf

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1856. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shucks, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wash Stands; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glasses; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2 45tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

Augnst 1 27-tf

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Meigs on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Harchorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
C. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.;
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke;
The Family Dentist, by Dr. Bouchet.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 24, 1856. 60

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate 2 vols
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay.
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding. The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29 E. J. HALE & SON

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY,

ARE now receiving their usual variety of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is respectfully invited.

March 14, 1857. 90-*6t

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 33*tf

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company for the second instalment of ten per cent. on their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st of May next.

A Receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.
W. C. & R. R. R. Co.

March 23, 1857. 21*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my LANDS lying on the Cape Fear 15 miles above Fayetteville, containing 500 acres, on each side of the River, of which I will sell a any portion. There is upon the said lands a dwelling residence with a dwelling and out-buildings.

A. R. SLOCUMB.

March 23. 92-

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.

ARE receiving, direct from New York, a large purchase of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their Stock is much larger than usual, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

They respectfully invite their friends, customers and everybody in want of CHEAP GOODS, to call and examine their Stock before making their purchases. They defy competition, FOR CASH, and will go on the usual time to responsible persons and punctual customers.

March 30, 1857. 92-

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York his usual assortment of Seasonable and beautiful Goods, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Of the Latest Designs and Patterns;

MANTILLAS and TALMAS, a large assortment handsome styles of Silk and Straw Bonnets;

Trimmings;

CLOTHING,

A large assortment for Gentlemen, Boys and Children; Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c.

Hats, Caps, &c.

—ALSO—

Pocket and Table Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Coffee, Sugars, Tea, Molasses, &c.

His Stock is much larger than usual, and he most respectfully invites his friends and customers and the public generally, in want of Clothing, to give him a call before making their purchases, as he is determined to sell as cheap goods as can be had in the State, at retail. M. W. McGILL.

Springfield, April 1, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W. ERBANT

Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 95-*2m

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Elenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.

Feb 26th, 1857. 89-3tap

VALUABLE LAND

AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises. MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hay, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. BUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-*tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., }
Jan'y 31, 1857. } 78-3m*pd

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named Springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE

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